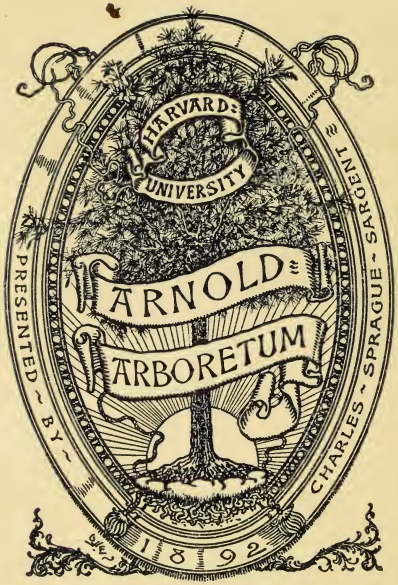
271.

Vac
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HARVARD
UNIVERSITY
ARNOLD
ARBORETUM
PRESENTED BY
CHARLES SPRAGUE SARGENT
1892

Edwin Delano
Newyork
October 1848
W. L. Brookbelow
1900.

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PENNSYLVANIA and WEST JERSEY
PART OF VIRGINIA
PENNSYLVANIA
WEST JERSEY
NEW JERSEY
BUCKS COUNTY
PHILADEL
CHESTER COUN
NEW CASTLE COUNTY
KENT COUNTY
SUSSEX COUNTY
Bridlington
Bridg & Island
Newtown
Plymouth
Philadelphia
Dutch Fort
Old Mans Creek
Salem
Antioch
Burlington
Mount Holly
Amacarock
Greategg Harbor
Beverly
Bordentown
Chester
Wilmington
Newcastle
Dover
Lewes
Cedar R.
Delaware Bay
Miles
by Philip Lea London

An Hiſtorical and Geographical Account

OF THE

PROVINCE and COUNTRY

OF

PENSILVANIA;

AND OF

Weſt-New-Jerſey

IN

AMERICA.

The Richneſs of the Soil, the Sweetneſs of the Situation the Wholeſomneſs of the Air, the Navigable Rivers, and others, the prodigious Encreaſe of Corn, the flouriſhing Condition of the City of *Philadelphia*, with the ſtately Buildings, and other Improvements there. The ſtrange Creatures, as *Birds*, *Beaſts*, *Fiſhes*, and *Fowls*, with the ſeveral ſorts of *Minerals*, *Purging Waters*, and *Stones*, lately diſcovered. The *Natives*, *Aborogmes*, their *Language*, *Religion*, *Laws*, and *Cuſtoms*; The firſt Planters, the *Dutch*, *Sweeds*, and *Engliſh*, with the number of its Inhabitants; As alſo a Touch upon *George Keith's New Religion*, in his ſecond Change ſince he left the *QUAKERS*.

With a Map of both Countries.

By GABRIEL THOMAS,
who reſided there about Fifteen Years.

London, Printed for, and Sold by *A. Baldwin*, at the *Oxon Arms* in *Warwick-Lane*, 1698.

NEW-YORK:

LITHOGRAPHED FOR

Henry Austin Brady, Esquire,

COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

MEMBER OF THE NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY, &c.

By Francis Michelin.

1848.

THE DEDICATION.

Friend William Penn,

I Here preſent *Thee* with a ſuccinct (yet compleat) Account of the late Improvement, and Preſent State of the Noble Province, and Fertile Countrey of *Penſilvania*; with the ſtrange things that have been found there, as the *Salamander-Stone*, and ſeveral others, mentioned in this Treatiſe; diſcovered ſince thou cameſt out of thoſe Parts. I deſire *Thee* to excuſe me for addreſſing to *Thee*, ſuch a Plain and Peaſant-like Piece; yet however homely or coarſe it may appear, Thou wilt find here a true and genuine

Deſcription of that (once) obſcure, tho' (now) glorious Place. So conſidering how generous and candid a Man *Thou* art, I know thou wilt bear with my weak and imperfect Performance, and accept of my good Meaning and kind Intention, which may encourage me, in time to come, to add ſome more *Memoirs* to this rough Eſſay of mine. Being unwilling to tire *Thee* with any long or tedious Epiſtle, I take my Leave of *Thee*,

(Moſt Noble and Excellent Governor) and am

Thy *hearty Well-wiſher, ever ready to ſerve* Thee *on all Occaſions, (in the way of Truth,)*

Gabriel Thomas.

THE

THE

PREFACE.

Reader,

THere never having been any fair or full Account given to the World of Pensilvania, I thought the Curious wou'd be gratified with an ample Description thereof.

For tho' this Country has made little Noise in Story, or taken up but small room in Maps, yet thus much with great Justice may be said of it, that notwithstanding the

Difficulties and Inconveniencies the First English Collonies *met with before they were well ſettled there, yet the mighty Improvements, Additions, and Advantages that have been made lately there, are well worth Communicating to the Publick, and I am ſenſible they will be well receiv'd.*

The late Tedious, Hazardous, and Expenſive War (in which England, *in Conjunction with the Allies was ſo deeply engag'd) was without doubt no ſmall Bar or Obſtacle to the Flouriſhing of this New Country. The great Diſcouragements the Traders thither lay under, (together*

gether with the frequent Capture of their Ships out and home, cou'd not chuſe but baulk them in their honeſt Endeavours, which (now Peace is reſtor'd) they may purſue with greater Security and Satisfaction.

Nor is there the leaſt queſtion or doubt to be made, but this Noble Spot of Earth will thrive exceedingly, and that in a ſhort time too, and advance conſiderably to the mighty Advantage of the Preſent and Future Propietors, who have, and are willing to give all due Encouragement to any that ſhall Tranſport themſelves thither.

The Preface.

I cou'd ſay much here in Praiſe of that ſweet Tract of Land, but having ſpoken ſo largely and particularly thereof in the Book it ſelf, I ſhall forbear the leaſt mention in this place. Nor will I Anticipate or foreſtal thee, by preſenting thee here with what thou wilt find there, with the greater Satisfaction. And ſo I bid thee heartily farewel.

Gab. Thomas.

THE

THE HISTORY OF *Penſilvania*, &c.

Penſilvania lies between the Latitude of Forty and Forty five Degrees; *Weſt-Jerſey* on the Eaſt, *Virginia* on the Weſt, *Mary-Land* South, and *Canada* on the North. In Length three hundred, and in Breadth one hundred and eighty Miles.

The Natives, or firſt Inhabitants of this Country in their Original, are ſuppos'd by moſt People to have been of the Ten Scattered Tribes, for they reſemble the *Jews* very much in the *Make*

of their *Perſons*, and *Tincture* of their *Complexions:* They obſerve New *Moons*, they offer their *firſt Fruits* to a *Maneto*, or ſuppos'd Deity, whereof they have two, one, as they fanſie, above (good,) another below (bad,) and have a kind of *Feaſt* of *Tabernacles*, laying their *Altars* upon *Twelve Stones*, obſerve a ſort of *Mourning* twelve Months, *Cuſtoms of Women*, and many other *Rites* to be toucht (here) rather than dwelt upon, becauſe they ſhall be handled more at large at the latter end of this Treatiſe.

They are very Charitable to one another, the Lame and the Blind (amongſt them) living as well as the beſt; they are alſo very kind and obliging to the *Chriſtians*.

The next that came there, were the *Dutch*, (who call'd the Country *New Neitherland*) between Fifty and Sixty Years ago,

go, and were the firſt *Planters* in thoſe Parts; but they made little or no Improvement, (applying themſelves wholly to Trafique in Skins and Furs, which the *Indians* or *Natives* furniſh'd them with, and which they Barter'd for Rum, Strong Liquors, and Sugar, with others, thereby gaining great Profit) till near the time of the Wars between *England* and *Them*, about Thirty or Forty Years ago.

Soon after them came the *Swedes* and *Fins*, who apply'd themſelves to Husbandry, and were the firſt *Chriſtian* People that made any conſiderable Improvement there.

There were ſome Diſputes between theſe two Nations ſome Years, the *Dutch* looking upon the *Swedes* as Intruders upon their Purchaſe and Poſſeſſion, which was abſolutely terminated in the Surrender made by *John*

Rizeing, the *Swedes* Governour, to *Peter Styreant*, Governour for the *Dutch*, in 1655. In the *Holland* War about the Year 1665. Sir *Robert Carr* took the Country from the *Dutch* for the *English*, and left his Couſin, Captain *Carr*, Governor of that place; but in a ſhort time after, the *Dutch* re-took the Country from the *English*, and kept it in their Poſſeſſion till the Peace was concluded between the *English* and them, when the *Dutch* Surrendered that *Country* with *Eaſt* and *Weſt-Jerſey*, *New-York*, (with the whole Countries belonging to that Government) to the *Engliſh* again. But it remain'd with very little Impovement till the Year 1681. in which *William Penn* Eſq; had the Country given him by King *Charles* the *Second*, in lieu of Money that was due to (and ſignal Service done by) his Father, Sir *William Penn*, and from him bore the Name of *Penſilvania*.

Since

Since that time, the Induſtrious (nay Indefatigable) Inhabitants have built a *Noble* and *Beautiful* City, and called it *Philadelphia*, which contains above two thouſand Houſes, all Inhabited; and moſt of them Stately, and of Brick, generally three Stories high, after the Mode in *London*, and as many ſeveral Families in each. There are very many *Lanes* and *Alleys*, as firſt, *Hutons-Lane*, *Morris-Lane*, *Jones's-Lane*, wherein are very good Buildings; *Shorters-Alley*, *Towers-Lane*, *Wallers-Alley*, *Turners-Lane*, *Sikes-Alley*, and *Flowers-Alley*. All theſe *Alleys* and *Lanes* extend from the *Front Street* to the *Second-Street*. There is another *Alley* in the *Second Street*, called *Carters-Alley*. There are alſo beſides theſe *Alleys* and *Lanes*, ſeveral fine *Squares* and *Courts* within this Magnificent City, (for ſo I may juſtly call it.) As for the particular Names of the ſeveral

Streets contained therein, the Principal areas follows, *viz, Walnut-Street*, *Vine-Street*, *Mulberry-Street*, *Cheſnut-Street*, *Saſſafras-Street*, taking their Names from the abundance of thoſe Trees that formerly grew there; *High-Street*, *Broad-Street*, *Delaware-Street*, *Front-Street*, with ſeveral of leſs Note, too tedious to inſert here.

It hath in it Three *Fairs* every Year, and Two *Markets* every Week. They kill above Twenty *Fat Bullocks* every Week, in the hotteſt time in Summer, for their preſent ſpending in that City, beſides many *Sheep*, *Calves*, and *Hogs*.

This City is Situated between *Schoolkill-River* and the great River *Delaware*, which derives its Name from Captain *Delaware*, who came there pretty early: Ships of Two or Three Hundred Tuns may come up to this City, by either of theſe two Rivers. Moreover, in this Province are Four Great *Market-Towns*, viz. *Cheſter*,

Cheſter, the *German Town*, *New-Caſtle*, and *Lewis-Town*, which are mightily Enlarged in this latter Improvement. Between theſe Towns, the Water-Men conſtantly Ply their *Wherries*; likewiſe all thoſe Towns have *Fairs* kept in them, beſides there are ſeveral Country Villages, *viz. Dublin*, *Harford*, *Merioneth*, and *Radnor* in *Cambry*; all which *Towns*, *Villages* and *Rivers*, took their Names from the ſeveral *Countries* whence the preſent Inhabitants came.

The *Air* here is very delicate, pleaſant, and wholeſom; the *Heavens* ſerene, rarely overcaſt, bearing mighty reſemblance to the better part of *France*; after Rain they have commonly a very clear Sky, the Climate is ſomething Colder in the depth of Winter, and Hotter in the height of Summer; (the cauſe of which is its being a Main Land or Continent; the Days alſo are

two Hours longer in the ſhorteſt Day in Winter, and ſhorter by two Hours in the longeſt Day of Summer) than here in *England*, which makes the Fruit ſo good, and the Earth ſo fertil.

The Corn-Harveſt is ended before the middle of *July*, and moſt Years they have commonly between Twenty and Thirty Buſhels of Wheat for every one they Sow. Their Ground is harrowed with Wooden Tyned Harrows, twice over in a place is ſufficient; twice mending of their Plow-Irons in a Years time will ſerve. Their Horſes commonly go without being ſhod; two Men may clear between Twenty and Thirty Acres of Land in one Year, fit for the Plough, in which Oxen are chiefly us'd, though Horſes are not wanting, and of them Good and well ſhap'd. A Cart or a Wain may go through the middle of the Woods, between the Trees

Trees without getting any damage. and of ſuch Land in a convenient place, the Purchaſe will coſt between *Ten* and *Fifteen Pounds* for a Hundred Acres. * Here is much Meadow Ground. Poor People both Men and Women, will get near three times more Wages for their Labour in this Country, than they can earn either in *England* or *Wales*.

What is Inhabited of this Country, is divided into Six *Counties*, though there is not the Twentieth Part of it yet Peopled by the *Chriſtians*: It hath in it ſeveral Navigable Rivers for Shipping to come in, beſides the Capital *Delaware*, wherein a Ship of Two Hundred Tuns may Sail Two Hundred Miles up. There are alſo ſeveral other ſmall Rivers, in number hardly Credible; theſe, as the Brooks, have for the moſt part gravelly and hard Bottoms; and it is ſuppos'd that there are many other further up in the Country, which

are

are not yet discover'd; the Names of the aforesaid Rivers, are, *Hoorkill-River*, alias *Lewis River*, which runs up to *Lewis Town*, the chiefest in *Sussex County*; *Cedar-River*, *Muskmellon-River*, all taking their Names from the great plenty of these things growing thereabouts; *Mother-kill* alias *Dover-River*, St. *Jones*'s alias *Cranbrook-River*, where one *John Curtice* lives, who hath Three Hundred Head of Neat Beasts, besides great Numbers of *Hogs*, *Horses*, and *Sheep*; *Great Duck-River*, *Little Duck-River*, *Black-Bird-River*, these also took their Original Names from the great Numbers of those Fowls which are found there in vast quantities: *Apequinemy-River*, where their Goods come to be Carted over to *Mary-Land*. St. *George*'s-*River*, *Christen-River*, *Brandy-Wine-River*, *Upland* alias *Chester-River*, which runs by *Chester-Town*, being the Shire or County-Town; *Schoolkill-River*, *Frankford-*

ford-River, near which, *Arthur Cook* hath a moſt Stately Brick-Houſe; and *Niſhamany-River*, where Judge *Growden* hath a very Noble and Fine Houſe, very pleaſantly Situated, and likewiſe a Famous Orchard adjoyning to it, wherein are contain'd above a Thouſand Apple Trees of various ſorts; likewiſe there is the famous *Derby-River*, which comes down from the *Cumbry* by *Derby-Town*, wherein are ſeveral *Mills*, viz. *Fulling-Mills*, *Corn-Mills*, &c.

There is curious *Building-Stone* and *Paving-Stone*, alſo *Tile-Stone*, with which latter, Governor *Penn* covered his *Great* and *Stately Pile*, which he call'd *Pennsbury-Houſe*, the Name it ſtill retains. There is likewiſe *Iron-Stone* or *Oar*, (lately found) which far exceeds that in *England*, being Richer and leſs Droſſy; ſome Preparations have been made to carry on an Iron-Work: There

is

is alſo very good *Lime-Stone* in great plenty, and cheap, of great uſe in Buildings, and alſo in Manuring Land, (if there were occaſion) but Nature has made that of it ſelf ſufficiently Fruitful; beſides here are *Load-Stones*, *Iſing-Glaſs*, and (that Wonder of Stones) the *Salamander-Stone*, found near *Brandy-Wine-River*, having *Cotton* in Veins within it, which will not conſume in the Fire; though held there a long time.

As to *Minerals*, or *Metals*, there is very good *Copper*, far exceeding ours in *England*, being much Finer, and of a more glorious Colour. Not two Mile from the *Metropolis*, are alſo *Purging Mineral-Waters*, that paſs both by *Siege* and *Urine*, all out as good as *Epſom*; And I have reaſon to believe, there are good *Coals* alſo, for I obſerv'd, the Runs of Water have the ſame Colour as that which proceeds from the *Coal-Mines* in *Wales*. Here

Here is curious Diverſion in Hunting, Fiſhing, and Fowling, eſpecially upon that Great and Famous River *Suskahanah*, which runs down quite through the heart of the Country to *Mary-Land*, where it makes the Head of *Cheſepeck-Bay*, in which place there are an Infinite Number of Sea and Land Fowl, of moſt ſorts. *viz. Swans*, *Ducks*, *Teal*, (which two are the moſt Grateful and moſt Delicious in the World) *Geeſe*, *Divers*, *Brands*, *Snipe*, *Curlew*; as alſo *Eagles*, *Turkies* (of Forty or Fifty Pound Weight) *Pheaſants*, *Partridges*, *Pidgeons*, *Heath-Birds*, *Black-Birds*; and that Strange and Remarkable Fowl, call'd (in theſe Parts) the *Mocking-Bird*, that Imitates all ſorts of Birds in their various Notes. And for Fiſh, there are prodigious quantities of moſt ſorts, *viz. Shadds Cats Heads*, *Sheeps-Heads*, *Herrings*, *Smelts*, *Roach*, *Eels*, *Perch*.

As

As alſo the large ſort of Fiſh, as *Whales* (of which a great deal of Oyl is made) *Salmon*, *Trout*, *Sturgeon*, *Rock*, *Oyſters*, (ſome ſix Inches long) *Crabs*, *Cockles*, (ſome as big as Stewing *Oyſters* of which are made a Choice Soupe or Broth) *Canok* and *Muſſels*, with many other ſorts of Fiſh, which would be too tedious to inſert.

There are ſeveral ſorts of wild *Beaſts* of great Profit, and good Food; *viz.* *Panthers*, *Woolves*, *Fither*, *Deer*, *Beaver*, *Otter*, *Hares*, *Musk-Rats*, *Minks*, *Wild Cats*, *Foxes*, *Rackoons*, *Rabits*, and that ſtrange Creature, the *Poſſam*, ſhe having a falſe Belly to ſwallow her Yonng ones, by which means ſhe preſerveth them from danger, when any thing comes to diſturb them. There are alſo *Bears* ſome *Wolves*, are pretty well deſtroy'd by the *Indians*, for the ſake of the Reward given them by the *Chriſtian*. for that

that Service. Here is alſo that Remarkable Creature the *Flying-Squirrel*, having a kind of Skinny Wings, almoſt like thoſe of the *Batt*, though it hath the like Hair and Colour of the Common *Squirrel*, but is much leſs in Bodily Subſtance; I have (my ſelf) ſeen it fly from one Tree to another in the Woods, but how long it can maintain its Flight is not yet exactly known.

There are in the Woods abundance of *Red Deer* (vulgarly called *Stags*) for I have bought of the *Indians* a whole *Buck*, (both Skin and Carcaſs) for two Gills of Gunpowder. Excellent Food, moſt delicious, far exceeding that in *Europe*, in the Opinion of moſt that are Nice and Curious People. There are vaſt Numbers of other Wild Creatures, as *Elks*, *Bufalos*, &c. all which as well Beaſts. Fowl, and Fiſh, are free and common to any Perſon who can ſhoot or take them, without any

any lett, hinderance or Oppoſition whatſoever.

There are among other various ſorts of *Frogs*, the *Bull-Frog*, which makes a roaring noiſe, hardly to be diſtinguiſhed from that well known of the Beaſt, from whom it takes its Name: There is another ſort of *Frog* that crawls up to the tops of Trees, there ſeeming to imitate the Notes of ſeveral *Birds*, with many other ſtrange and various Creatures, which would take up too much room here to mention.

Next, I ſhall proceed to inſtance in the ſeveral ſorts of Wild Fruits, as excellent *Grapes*, *Red*, *Black*, *White*, *Muſcadel*, and *Fox*, which upon frequent Experience have produc'd Choice Wine, being daily Cultivated by skilful *Vinerons*; they will in a ſhort ſpace of time, have very good Liquor of their own, and ſome to ſupply their Neighbours, to their

their great advantage; as theſe Wines are more pure, ſo much more wholſom; the Brewing Trade of Sophiſticating and Adulterating of Wines, as in *England*, *Holland* (eſpecially) and in ſome other places not being known there yet, nor in all probability will it in many Years, through a natural Probity ſo fixed and implanted in the Inhabitants, and (I hope) like to continue. *Wallnuts*, *Cheſnuts*, *Filberts*, *Heckery-Nuts*, *Hartleberries*, *Mulberries*, (white and black) *Rasberries*, *Strawberrees*, *Cramberries*, *Plumbs* of ſeveral ſorts, and many other Wild Fruits, in great plenty, which are common and free for any to gather; to particularize the Names of them all, would take up too much time; tire, not gratifie the Reader, and be inconſiſtent with the intended Brevity of this little Volume.

The common Planting *Fruit-Trees*, are *Apples*, which from a Kernel (without Inoculating) will ſhoot up to be a large Tree, and produce very delicious, large, and pleaſant Fruit, of which much excellent *Cyder* is made, in taſte reſembling that in *England* preſs'd from *Pippins* and *Pear-mains*, ſold commonly for between Ten and Fifteen Shillings *per* Barrel. *Pears*, *Peaches*, &c. of which they diſtil a Liquor much like the taſte of *Rumm*, or *Brandy*, which they Yearly make in great quantities: There are *Quinces*, *Cherries*, *Goosberries*, *Currants*, *Squaſhes*, *Pumpkins*, *Water-Mellons*, *Muskmellons*, and other *Fruits* in great Numbers, which ſeldom fail of yielding great plenty. There are alſo many curious and excellent *Phyſical Wild Herbs*, *Roots*, and *Drugs* of great Vertue, and very ſanative, as the *Saſſafras*, and *Sarſaparilla*, ſo much us'd in Diet-Drinks

Drinks for the Cure of the Venereal Diſeaſe, which makes the *Indians* by a right application of them, as able *Doctors* and *Surgeons* as any in *Europe*, performing celebrated Cures therewith, and by the uſe of ſome particular *Plants* only, find Remedy in all *Swellings*, *Burnings*, *Cuts*, &c. There grows alſo in great plenty the *Black Snake-Root*, (fam'd for its ſometimes preſerving, but often curing the *Plague*, being infuſed only in Wine, Brandy or Rumm) *Rattle-Snake-Root*. *Poke-Root*, called in *England* *Jallop*, with ſeveral other beneficial *Herbs*, *Plants* and *Roots*, which *Phyſicians* have approved of, far exceeding in Nature and Vertue, thoſe of other Countries.

The Names of the Counties are as followeth; Firſt, *Philadelphia County*; Second, *Bucks County*; Third, *Cheſter County*; Fourth, *New-Caſtle County*; Fifth, *Kent County*; Sixth, *Suſſex County*.

ty. The chiefeſt and moſt commodious places for raiſing Tobacco, as alſo for Breeding and Improving all ſorts of Cattle, are the Counties of *Kent* and *New-Caſtle*; the other chiefly depend upon Raiſing and Improving *Engliſh Grain*, of which they have a prodigious Encreaſe, which I have particularly inſtanced in the beginning of this Book, both as to their Quality and Quantity: All thoſe Counties alſo very much abound in all ſorts of *Cattle*, both ſmall and great, for the Uſe and Service of Man.

Their ſorts of *Grain* are, *Wheat*, *Rye*, *Peaſe*, *Oates*, *Barley*, *Buck-Wheat*, *Rice*, *Indian-Corn*, *Indian-Peaſe*, and *Beans*, with great quantities of *Hemp* and *Flax*; as alſo ſeveral ſorts of eating Roots, as *Turnips*, *Potatoes*, *Carrats*, *Parſnips*, &c. all which are produc'd Yearly in greater quantities than in *England*, thoſe *Roots* being much

much larger, and altogether as ſweet, if not more delicious; *Cucumbers*, *Coſhaws*, *Artichokes*, with many others; moſt ſorts of Saladings, beſides what grows naturally Wild in the Country, and that in great plenty alſo, as *Muſtard*, *Rue*, *Sage*, *Mint*, *Tanzy*, *Wormwood*, *Penny-Royal* and *Purſlain*, and moſt of the Herbs and Roots found in the Gardens in *England*. There are ſeveral Husband Men, who ſow Yearly between Seventy and Eighty Acres of *Wheat* each, beſides *Barley*, *Oates*, *Rye*, *Peaſe*, *Beans*, and other Grain.

They have commonly *Two Harveſts* in the Year; Firſt, of *Engliſh Wheat*, and next of *Buck*, (or *French)* Wheat. They have great Stocks both of *Hogs* and *Horſes*, kept in the Woods, out of which, I ſaw a *Hog* kill'd, of about a Year old, which weigh'd Two Hundred weight; whoſe Fleſh is much ſweeter, and even

more luſcious than that in *England*, becauſe they feed and fatten on the rich (though wild) Fruits, beſides thoſe fatned at home by *Peaches*, *Cherries* and *Apples*. Their *Horſes* are very hardy, inſomuch that being very hot with riding or otherwiſe, they are turn'd out into the Woods at the ſame Inſtant, and yet receive no harm; ſome Farmers have Forty, ſome Sixty, and from that Number to Two or Three Hundred Head of *Cattle*: Their Oxen uſually weigh Two Hundred Pounds a Quarter. They are commonly fatter of Fleſh, and yield more Tallow (by feeding only on Graſs) than the Cattle in *England*. And for *Sheep*, they have conſiderable Numbers which are generally free from thoſe infectious Diſeaſes which are incident to thoſe Creatures in *England*, as the *Rot*, *Scab*, or *Maggots*; They commonly bring forth two *Lambs* at once, ſome *twiſe in one Year*,

Year, and the Wooll is very fine, and thick, and alſo very white.

Bees thrive and multiply exceedingly in thoſe Parts, the *Sweeds* often get great ſtore of them in the Woods, where they are free for any Body. Honey (and choice too) is ſold in the Capital City for Five Pence *per* Pound. Wax is alſo plentiful, cheap, and a conſiderable Commerce. Tame Fowls, as *Chickens*, *Hens*, *Geeſe*, *Ducks*, *Turkeys*, &c. are large, and very plentiful all over this Countrey.

And now for their Lots and Lands in City and Countrey, in their great Advancement ſince they were firſt laid out, which was within the compaſs of about Twelve Years, that which might have been bought for Fifteen or Eighteen Shillings, is now ſold for Fourſcore Pounds in ready Silver; and ſome other Lots, that might have been then

Purchaſed for Three Pounds, within the ſpace of Two Years, were ſold for a Hundred Pounds a piece, and likewiſe ſome Land that lies near the City, that Sixteen Years ago might have been Purchas'd for Six or Eight Pounds the Hundred Acres, cannot now be bought under One Hundred and Fifty, or Two Hundred Pounds.

Now the true Reaſon why this Fruitful Countrey and Floriſhing City advance ſo conſiderably in the Purchaſe of Lands both in the one and the other, is their great and extended Traffique and Commerce both by Sea and Land, *viz.* to *New-York*, *New-England*, *Virginia*, *Mary-Land*, *Carolina*, *Jamaica*, *Barbadoes*, *Nevis*, *Monſerat*, *Antego*, St. *Criſtophers*, *Barmudoes*, *New-Found-Land*, *Maderas*, *Saltetudeous*, and *Old-England*; beſides ſeveral other places. Their Merchandize chiefly conſiſts in *Horſes*, *Pipe-Staves*,

Staves, *Pork* and *Beef* Salted and Barrelled up, *Bread*, and *Flower*, all ſorts of Grain, *Peaſe*, *Beans*, *Skins*, *Furs*, *Tobacco*, or *Pot-Aſhes*, *Wax*, &c. which are Barter'd for *Rumm*, *Sugar*, *Molaſſes*, *Silver*, *Negroes*, *Salt*, *Wine*, *Linen*, *Houſhold-Goods*, &c.

However, there ſtill remain Lots of Land both in the aforeſaid City and Country, that any may Purchaſe almoſt as cheap as they could at the firſt Laying out or Parcelling of either City or Country; which is, (in the Judgment of moſt People) the likelieſt to turn to account to thoſe that lay their Money out upon it, and in a ſhorter time than the aforementioned Lots and Lands that are already improved, and for ſeveral Reaſons. In the firſt place, the Countrey is now well inhabited by the Chriſtians, who have great Stocks of all ſorts of Cattle, that encreaſe extraordinarily, and upon

on that account they are oblig'd to go farther up into the Countrey, becauſe there is the chiefeſt and beſt place for their Stocks, and for them that go back into the Countrey, they get the richeſt Land, for the beſt lies thereabouts.

Secondly, Farther into the Countrey is the Principal Place to Trade with the *Indians* for all ſorts of *Pelt*, as *Skins* and *Furs*, and alſo *Fat Veniſon*, of whom People may Purchaſe cheaper by three Parts in four than they can at the City of *Philadelphia*.

Thirdly, Backwards in the Countrey lies the *Mines* where is *Copper* and *Iron*, beſides other *Metals*, and *Minerals*, of which there is ſome Improvement made already in order to bring them, to greater Perfection; and that will be a means to erect more Inland Market-Towns, which

which exceedingly promote Traffick.

Fourthly, and laſtly, Becauſe the Countrey at the firſt, laying out, was void of Inhabitants (except the Heathens, or very few Chriſtians not worth naming) and not many People caring to abandon a quiet and eaſie (at leaſt tolerable) Life in their Native Countrey (uſually the moſt agreeable to all Mankind) to ſeek out a new hazardous, and careful one in a Foreign Wilderneſs or Deſart Countrey, wholly deſtitute of Chriſtian Inhabitants, and even to arrive at which, they muſt paſs over a vaſt Ocean, expos'd to ſome Dangers, and not a few Inconveniencies: But now all thoſe Cares, Fears and Hazards are vaniſhed, for the Countrey is pretty well Peopled, and very much Improv'd, and will be more every Day, now the Dove

is

is return'd with the Olive-branch of Peace in her Mouth.

I muſt needs ſay, even the preſent Encouragements are very great and inviting, for Poor People (both Men and Women) of all kinds, can here get three times the Wages for their Labour they can in *England* or *Wales*.

I ſhall inſtance in a few, which may ſerve; nay, and will hold in all the reſt. The firſt was a *Black-Smith*, (my next Neighbour) who himſelf and one Negro Man he had, got Fifty Shillings in one Day, by working up a Hundred Pound Weight of Iron, which at Six Pence *per* Pound (and that is the common Price in that Countrey) amounts to that Summ.

And for *Carpenters*, both *Houſe* and *Ship*, *Brick-layers*, *Maſons*, either of theſe Trades-Men, will

will get between Five and Six Shillings every Day conſtantly. As to *Journey-Men Shooe-Makers*, they have Two Shillings *per* Pair both for Men and Womens Shooes: And *Journey-Men Taylors* have Twelve Shillings *per* Week and their Diet. *Sawyers* get between Six and Seven Shillings the Hundred for Cutting of Pine-Boards. And for *Weavers*, they have Ten or Twelve Pence the Yard for Weaving of that which is little more than half a Yard in breadth. *Wooll-Combers*, have for combing Twelve Pence *per* Pound. *Potters* have Sixteen Pence for an Earthen Pot which may be bought in *England* for Four Pence. *Tanners*, may buy their Hides green for Three Half Pence *per* Pound, and ſell their Leather for Twelve Pence *per* Pound. And *Curriers* have Three Shillings and Four Pence *per* Hide for Dreſſing it; they buy their Oyl at Twenty Pence

Pence *per* Gallon. *Brick-Makers* have Twenty Shillings *per* Thouſand for their Bricks at the Kiln. *Felt-Makers* will have for their Hats Seven Shillings a piece, ſuch as may be bought in *England* for Two Shillings a piece; yet they buy their *Wooll* commonly for Twelve or Fifteen Pence *per* Pound. And as to the *Glaziers*, they will have Five Pence a Quarry for their Glaſs. The Rule for the *Coopers* I have almoſt forgot; but this I can affirm of ſome who went from *Briſtol*, (as their Neighbours report) that could hardly get their Livelihoods there, are now reckon'd in *Penſilvania*, by a modeſt Computation to be worth ſome Hundreds, (if not Thouſands) of Pounds. The *Bakers* make as White Bread as any in *London*, and as for their Rule, it is the ſame in all Parts of the World that I have been in. The *Butchers* for killing a Beaſt, have Five Shillings

Shillings and their Diet; and they may buy a good fat large Cow for Three Pounds, or thereabouts. The *Brewers* ſell ſuch Beer as is equal in Strength to that in *London*, half Ale and half Stout for Fifteen Shillings *per* Barrel; and their Beer hath a better Name, that is, is in more eſteem than *Engliſh Beer* in *Barbadoes*, and is ſold for a higher Price there. And for *Silver-Smiths*, they have between Half a Crown and Three Shillings an Ounce for working their Silver, and for Gold equivalent. *Plaſterers* have commonly Eighteen Pence *per* Yard for *Plaſtering*. *Laſt-Makers* have Sixteen Shillings *per* dozen for their Laſts. And *Heel-Makers* have Two Shillings a dozen for their Heels. *Wheel* and *Mill-Wrights*, *Joyners*, *Braſiers*, *Pewterers*, *Dyers*, *Fullers*, *Comb-Makers*, *Wyer-Drawers*, *Cage-Makers*, *Card-Makers*, *Painters*, *Cutlers*, *Rope-Makers*, *Carvers*, *Block-Makers*, *Turners*, *Button-Makers*,

Makers, *Hair* and *Wood Sieve-Makers*, *Bodies-Makers*, *Gun-Smiths*, *Lock-Smiths*, *Nailers*, *File-Cuters*, *Skinners*, *Furriers*, *Glovers*, *Patten-Makers*, *Watch-Makerss Clock-Makers*, *Sadlers*, *Coller-Makers*, *Barbers*, *Printers*, *Book-Binders*, and all other *Trades-Men*, their Gains and Wages are about the ſame proportion as the fore-mentioned Trades in their Advancements, as to what they have in *England*.

Of *Lawyers* and *Phyſicians* I ſhall ſay nothing, becauſe this Countrey is very Peaceable and Healty; long may it ſo continue and never have occaſion for the Tongue of the one, nor the Pen of the other, both equally deſtructive to Mens Eſtates and Lives; beſides forſooth, they, Hang-Man like, have a Licenſe to Murder and make Miſchief. *Labouring-Men* have commonly here, between 14 and 15 Pounds a Year, and their Meat, Drink, Waſhing

Waſhing and Lodging; and by the Day their Wages is generally between Eighteen Pence and Half a Crown, and Diet alſo; But in Harveſt they have uſually between Three and Four Shilling each Day, and Diet. The *Maid Servants Wages* is commonly betwixt Six and Ten Pounds *per Annum*, with very good Accommodation. And for the *Women* who get their Livelihood by their own Induſtry, their Labour is very dear, for I can buy in *London* a Cheeſe-Cake for Two Pence, bigger than theirs at that price when at the ſame time their Milk is as cheap as we can buy it in *London*, and their Flour cheaper by one half.

Corn and Fleſh, and what elſe ſerves Man for Drink, Food and Rayment, is much cheaper here than in *England*, or elſewhere; but the chief reaſon why Wages of Servants of all ſorts is much higher here

than there, ariſes from the great Fertility and Produce of the Place; beſides, if theſe large Stipends were refuſed them, they would quickly ſet up for themſelves, for they can have Proviſion very cheap, and Land for a very ſmall matter, or next to nothing in compariſon of the Purchace of Lands in *England*; and the Farmers there, can better afford to give that great Wages than the Farmers in *England* can, for ſeveral Reaſons very obvious.

As Firſt, their Land coſts them (as I ſaid but juſt now) little or nothing in compariſon, of which the Farmers commonly will get twice the encreaſe of Corn for every Buſhel they ſow, that the Farmers in *England* can from the richeſt Land they have.

In

In the Second place, they have conſtantly good price for their Corn, by reaſon of the great and quick vent into *Barbadoes* and other Iſlands; through which means *Silver* is become more plentiful than here in *England*, conſidering the Number of People, and that cauſes a quick Trade for both Corn and Cattle; and that is the reaſon that Corn differs now from the Price formerly, elſe it would be at half the Price it was at then; for a Brother of mine (to my own particular knowledge) ſold within the compaſs of one Week, about One Hundred and Twenty fat Beaſts, moſt of them good handſom large Oxen.

Thirdly, They pay no *Tithes*, and their *Taxes* are inconſiderable; the Place is free for all Perſuaſions, in a Sober and Civil way; for the Church of *England* and the *Quakers* bear equal Share

in the Government. They live Friendly and Well together; there is no Perſecution for Religion, nor ever like to be; 'tis this that knocks all Commerce on the Head, together with high Impoſts, ſtrict Laws, and cramping Orders. Before I end this Paragraph, I ſhall add another Reaſon why Womens Wages are ſo exorbitant; they are not yet very numerous, which makes them ſtand upon high Terms for their ſeveral Services, in *Sempſtering*, *Waſhing*, *Spinning*, *Knitting*, *Sewing*, and in all the other parts of their Imployments; for they have for Spinning either Worſted or Linen, Two Shillings a Pound, and commonly for Knitting a very Courſe pair of Yarn Stockings, they have half a Crown a pair; moreover they are uſually Marry'd before they are Twenty Years of Age, and when once in that Nooſe, are for the moſt part a little uneaſie, and make their

their Husbands ſo too, till they procure them a Maid Servant to bear the burden of the Work, as alſo in ſome meaſure to wait on them too.

It is now time to return to the City of *Brotherly-Love* (for ſo much the *Greek* Word or Name *Philadelphia* imports) which though at preſent ſo obſcure, that neither the *Map-Makers*, nor *Geographers* have taken the leaſt notice of her, tho ſhe far exceeds her Name-ſake of *Lydia*, * (having above Two Thouſand Noble Houſes for her Five Hundred Ordinary) or *Celiſia*, or *Cæleſyria*; yet in a very ſhort ſpace of time ſhe will, in all probability, make a a fine Figure in the World, and be a moſt Celebrated *Emporeum*. Here is lately built a Noble *Town-Houſe* or *Guild-Hall*, alſo a Handſom *Market-Houſe*, and a convenient *Priſon*. The Number of Chriſtians both Old and

* *Thirty* German *Miles from* Smyrna.

Young Inhabiting in that Countrey, are by a Modeſt Computation, adjudged to amount to above Twenty Thouſand.

The Laws of this Countrey, are the ſame with thoſe in *England*; our Conſtitution being on the ſame Foot: Many Diſputes and Differences are determined and compoſed by Arbitration; and all Cauſes are decided with great Care and Expedition, being concluded (generally) at furtheſt at the Second Court, unleſs they happen to be very Nice and Difficult Caſes; under Forty Shillings any one Juſtice of the Peace has Power to Try the Cauſe. Thieves of all ſorts, are oblig'd to reſtore four fold after they have been Whipt and Impriſon'd, according to the Nature of their Crime; and if they be not of Ability to reſtore four fold, they muſt be in Servitude till 'tis ſatisfied. They have Curious Wharfs as alſo ſeveral large

large and fine Timber-Yards, both at *Philadelphia*, and *New-Caſtle*, eſpecially at the *Metropolis*, before *Robert Turner*'s Great and Famous Houſe, where are built Ships of conſiderable Burthen; they Cart their Goods from that Wharf into the City of *Philadelphia*, under an Arch, over which part of the Street is built, which is called *Cheſnut-Street-Wharf*, beſides other *Wharfs*, as *High-Street Wharf*, *Mulberry Street Wharf*, and *Vine-Sreet Wharf*, and all thoſe are Common Wharfs; and likewiſe there are very pleaſant Stairs, as *Trus* and *Carpenter-Stairs*, beſides ſeveral others. There are above Thirty Carts belonging to that City, Four or Five Horſes to each. There is likewiſe a very convenient Wharf called *Carpenter's Wharf*, which hath a fine neceſſary *Crain* belonging to it, with ſuitable *Granaries*, and *Store-Houſes*. A Ship of Two Hundred Tun may

load and unload by the ſide of it, and there are other Wharfs (with *Magazines* and *Ware-Houſes*) which front the City all along the River, as alſo a Curious and Commodious *Dock* with a *Draw-Bridge* to it, for the convenient Reception of Veſſels; where have been built ſome Ships of Two or Three Hundred Tuns each: They have very Stately Oaks to build Ships with, ſome of which are between Fifty and Sixty Foot long, and clear from Knots, being very ſtraight and well Grain'd. In this famous City of *Philadelphia* there are ſeveral *Rope-Makers*, who have large and curious *Rope-Walks* eſpecially one *Joſeph Wilcox*. Alſo Three or Four Spacious *Malt-Houſes*, as many large *Brew-Houſes*, and many handſom *Bake-Houſes* for Publick Uſe.

In the ſaid City are ſeveral good *Schools of Learning* for Youth, in order to the Attainment

ment of *Arts* and *Sciences*, as alſo *Reading*, *Writing*, &c. Here is to be had on any Day in the Week, *Tarts*, *Pies*, *Cakes*, &c. We have alſo ſeveral *Cooks-Shops*, both *Roaſting* and *Boyling*, as in the City of *London*; *Bread*, *Beer*, *Beef*, and *Pork*, are ſold at any time much cheaper than in *England* (which ariſes from their Plenty) our Wheat is very white and clear from Tares, making as good and white Bread as any in *Europe*. Happy Bleſſings, for which we owe the higheſt Gratitude to our Plentiful Provider, the great Creator of Heaven and Earth. The *Water-Mills* far exceed thoſe in *England*, both for quickneſs and grinding good Meal, their being great choice of good Timber, and earlier Corn than in the aforeſaid Place, they are made by one *Peter Deal*, a Famous and Ingenious Workman, eſpecially for inventing ſuch like Machines.

All ſorts of very good *Paper* are made in the *German-Town*; as alſo very fine *German Linen*, ſuch as no Perſon of Quality need be aſham'd to wear; and in ſeveral places they make very good *Druggets*, *Crapes*, *Camblets*, and *Serges*, beſides other *Woollen Cloathes*, the Manufacture of all which daily improves: And in moſt parts of the Countrey there are many Curious and Spacious Buildings, which ſeveral of the *Gentry* have erected for their Country-Houſes. As for the Fruit-Trees they Plant, they arrive at ſuch Perfection, that they bear in a little more than half the time that they commonly do in *England*.

The *Chriſtian Children* born here are generally *well-favoured*, and *Beautiful* to behold; I never knew any come into the World with the leaſt blemiſh on any part of its Body, being in the general, obſerv'd to be *better Natur'd*, *Milder*, and more *tender*

der Hearted than thoſe born in *England.*

There are very fine and delightful *Gardens* and *Orchards*, in moſt parts of this Countrey; but *Edward Shippey* (who lives near the Capital City) has an Orchard and Gardens adjoyning to his Great Houſe that equalizes (if not exceeds) any I have ever ſeen, having a very famous and pleaſant Summer-Houſe erected in the middle of his extraordinary fine and large Garden abounding with *Tulips*, *Pinks*, *Carnations*, *Roſes*, (of ſeveral ſorts) *Lilies*, not to mention thoſe that grow wild in the Fields.

Reader, what I have here written, is not a *Fiction*, *Flam*, *Whim*, or any ſiniſter *Deſign*, either to impoſe upon the Ignorant, or Credulous, or to curry Favour with the Rich and Mighty, but in meer Pity and pure

pure Compaſſion to the Numbers of Poor Labouring Men, Women, and Children in *England*, half ſtarv'd, viſible in their meagre looks, that are continually wandering up and down looking for Employment without finding any, who here need not lie idle a moment, nor want due Encouragement or Reward for their Work, much leſs Vagabond or Drone it about. Here are no Beggars to be ſeen (it is a Shame and Diſgrace to the State that there are ſo many in *England*) nor indeed have any here the leaſt Occaſion or Temptation to take up that Scandalous Lazy Life.

Jealouſie among Men is here very rare, and Barrenneſs among Women hardly to be heard of, nor are old Maids to be met with; for all commonly Marry before they are Twenty Years of Age, and ſeldom any young

Married

Married Woman but hath a Child in her Belly, or one upon her Lap.

What I have deliver'd concerning this *Province*, is indiſputably true, I was an Eye-Witneſs to it all, for I went in the firſt Ship that was bound from *England* for that Countrey, ſince it received the Name of *Penſilvania*, which was in the Year 1681. The Ship's Name was the *John* and *Sarah* of *London*, *Henry Smith* Commander. I have declin'd giving any Account of ſeveral things which I have only heard others ſpeak of, becauſe I did not ſee them my ſelf, for I never held that way infallible, to make Reports from *Hear-ſay*. I ſaw the firſt Cellar when it was digging for the uſe of our Governour *Will. Penn.*

I ſhall now haſte to a Concluſion, and only hint a little concerning the *Natives* or *Aborigines*, their *Perſons*, *Language*, *Manners*, *Religion* and *Government*; Of *Perſon* they are ordinarily Tall, Straight, well-turn'd, and true Proportion'd; their Tread ſtrong and clever, generally walking with a lofty Chin. Of Complexion *Black*, but by deſign, *Gypſie-like*, greaſing themſelves with Bears-Fat Clariſied, and uſing no defence againſt the Injuries of the *Sun* and *Weather*, their Skins fail not to be Swarthy. Their *Eyes* are ſmall and black. *Thick Lips and flat Noſes* ſo frequent with *Negroes* and *Eaſt-Indians*, are rare with them. They have Comely Faces and Tolerable Complexions, ſome of their *Noſes* having a riſe like the *Roman*.

Their

Their *Language* is Lofty and Elegant, but not Copious; *One* Word ſerveth in the ſtead of *Three,* imperfect and ungrammatical, which defects are ſupply'd by the Underſtanding of the Hearers. *Sweet,* of *Noble Sound* and *Accent.* Take here a Specimen.

Hodi hita nee huska a peechi, nee, machi
Penſilvania *huska dogwachi. keſhow a peechi*
Nowa, huska hayly, Chetena koon peo.

Thus in *Engliſh.*

Farewel Friend, I will very quickly go to
Penſilvania, very cold Moon will come preſently,
And very great hard froſts will come quickly.

I might Treat largely of their *Cuſtoms* and *Manners*, but that will not agree with my propoſed Brevity.

As ſoon as their Children are born, they waſh them in cold *Water*, eſpecially in *cold Weather*. To harden and embolden them, they plunge them in the River, they find their Feet early, uſually at Nine Months they can go. The Boys Fiſh till Fifteen, then Hunt, and having given proof of their Manhood, by a large return of Skins, they may Marry (elſe 'tis aſhame to think of a Wife) which is uſually at the Age of Seventeen or Eighteen; the Girls ſtay with their Mothers, and help to hoe the Ground, Plant Corn, bear Burdens, and Marry about Thirteen or Fourteen.

Their Houſes are *Matts*, or *Barks* of *Trees* ſet on Poles, Barn-like, not higher than a Man, ſo not expos'd to Winds. They lie upon *Reeds* or *Graſs*. In *Travel* they lodge in the *Woods* about a great Fire, with the Mantle of Duffils they wear wrapt about them, and a few Boughs ſtuck round them.

They live chiefly on *Maze*, or *Indian Corn* roſted in the Aſhes, ſometimes beaten and boyl'd with Water, called *Homine*. They have Cakes, not unpleaſant; alſo Beans and Peaſe, which Nouriſh much, but the Woods and Rivers afford them their Proviſion; they eat Morning and Evening; their Seats and Tables are the Ground; they are reſerv'd, apt to reſent and retain long: Their Women are Chaſte (at leaſt after Marriage) and when with Child, will not admit of their

Husbands Embraces any more till Deliver'd. Exceeding Liberal and Generous; Kind and Affable; uneasie in Sickness, to remedy which, they drink a Decoction of Roots in Spring-Water, forbearing Flesh, which if they happen to eat, it must be the Female; they commonly bury their Kettles and part of their Goods with their Friends when they die, suspecting (poor Souls) they shall make use of them again at the Resurrection. They Mourn a whole Year, but it is no other than blacking their Faces.

Their Government is Monarchical, and Successive, and ever of the Mothers (the surest) side, to prevent a Spurious Issue. The Distaff (as in *France)* is excluded the Regal Inheritance. Their Princes are Powerful, yet do nothing without the Concurrence of their Senate, or Councils,

Councils, conſiſting chiefly of Old, but mixt with Young Men; ſlow and deliberate, (*Spaniard*-like) in reſolving, naturally wiſe, and hardly to be out-witted. Their Puniſhments are Pecuniary. Murder may be 'aton'd for by Feaſts and Preſents, in Proportion to the Quality of the Offence, Perſon, or Sex injur'd; for if a Woman be kill'd, the Mulct is double, becauſe ſhe brings forth Children. They ſeldom quarel, when Sober, and if Boozy, (which of late they are more apt to be, having learn'd to drink, a little too much Rum of the Chriſtians, to their ſhame) they readily pardon it, alledging the Liquor is Criminal not the Man.

The way of Worſhip the *Sweeds* uſe in this Countrey, is the *Lutheran*; the *Engliſh* have four ſorts of Aſſemblies or Religious Meetings here: as firſt, The

Church of *England*, who built a very fine Church in the City of *Philadelphia* in the Year 1695. Secondly, the *Anabaptists*: Thirdly, the *Presbyterians*, and two sorts of *Quakers* (of all the most numerous by much) one Party held with *George Keith*; but whether both Parties will joyn together again in one I cannot tell, for that Gentleman hath alter'd his Judgment since he came to *England*, concerning his Church-Orders in *Pensilvania*, by telling and shewing them Precepts that were lawful in the time of the Law, but forbidden under the Gospel to pay Tithes, or Ministers to Preach for Hire, *&c.* As also to sprinkle Infants; and he tells the *Presbyterian Minister*, That he must go to the Pope of *Rome* for his Call, for he had no Scripture for it, and that Water-Baptism and the Outward Supper are not of the Nature of the Everlasting Gospel;

Goſpel; nor eſſential Parts of it, ſee his *Truth Advanced* page 173 He gives likewiſe a ſtrict Charge concerning plain Language and plain Habit, and that they ſhould not be concern'd in the compelling part of the Worldly Government, and that they ſhould ſet their *Negroes* at Liberty after ſome reaſonable time of Service; likewiſe, they ſhould not take the Advantage of the Law againſt one another, as to procure them any Corporeal Puniſhment: Theſe Orders he tells his Followers, would make Diſtinction between them and *Jews* and Moral Heathens, this was in the Year 1693. in *Penſilvania*: But now the Year 1697. ſince he came to *England*, his Judgment is chang'd, for he tells his Diſciples, that Water-Baptiſm is come in the room of Circumciſion; and by ſo doing, they would diſtinguiſh themſelves from either *Jews*, *Pagans*,

or Moral *Heathens*: He keeps his Meeting once a Week at *Turners-Hall* in *Fill-Pot-Lane*, *London*, on *Sundays* in the Afternoon; he begins between Two and Three of the Clock and commonly ends between Four and Five.

Friendly Reader, by this thou mayst see how wavering and mutable Men of great Outward Learning are, if the Truth of this be by any Body queſtion'd, let them look in the *Creed*, and the Paper againſt *Chriſtians being concern'd in Worldly Government*, and the *Paper concerning Negroes*, that was given forth by the Appointment of the Meeting held by *George Keith* at *Philip James*'s Houſe in the City of *Philadelphia*, in *Penſilvania*; and his *Letter alſo in* Mary-Land *againſt the Presbyterian Catechiſm*, Printed at *Boſton* in *New-England* in 1695. with the *Anſwer* to it bound up to-

together in one Book and in *Truth Advanced*, page 173. And for what relates to him ſince in *England*, let them look into the *Quakers Argument Refuted, Concerning Water-Baptiſm and the Lord's Supper*, page 70. And now Reader, I ſhall take my leave of thee, recommending thee with my own ſelf to the Directions of the Spirit of God in our Conſcience, and that will agree with all the Holy Scriptures in its right place; and when we find our ſelves ſo, we have no need to take any Thought or Care what any Body ſhall ſay of us.

The End of the Hiſtory of Penſilvania.

An Hiſtorical Deſcription

OF THE

PROVINCE and COUNTRY

OF

Weſt-New-Jerſey

IN

AMERICA.

A ſhort View of their *Laws*, *Cuſtoms* and *Religion*: As alſo the *Temperament* of the *Air* and *Climate*; The fatneſs of the *Soil*, with the vaſt Produce of *Rice*, &c. The Improvement of their *Lands* (as in *England*) to *Paſture*. *Meadows*. &c. Their making great quantities of *Pitch* and *Tar*, as alſo *Turpentine*, which proceeds from the *Pine Trees*, with *Rozen* as clear as *Gum-Arabick*, with particular Remarks upon their *Towns*, *Fairs* and *Markets*; with the great Plenty of *Oyl* and *Whale-Bone* made from the great number of *Whales* they yearly take: As alſo many other Profitable and New Improvements.

Never made Publick till now.

By GABRIEL THOMAS.

LONDON:

Printed in the Year 1698.

NEW-YORK:

LITHOGRAPHED FOR

Henry Austin Brady, Esquire,

COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

MEMBER OF THE NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY, &c.

By Francis Michelin.

1848.

To the Right Honourable Sir John Moor, *Sir* Thomas Lane, *Knights and Aldermen of the City of* London, *and to the reſt of the Worthy Members of the* Weſt-Jerſey *Proprietors.*

Worthy Friends,

TO whom can the Hiſtory of *Weſt-Jerſey* with more Juſtice pertain, than to

you the Noble and Generous Proprietors.

That was the chief Motive that inclin'd me to this Dedication, which I hope will be the more acceptable to you, becauſe the Account of that Country is ſo Sincere and Candid.

I have endeavour'd (by ſetting forth) the great Encouragements there are) to perſuade the

the Poor, the Idle, the Lazy, & the Vagabonds of theſe Kingdoms and of *Wales* to haſten thither, that they may live plentifully and happily, and I doubt not but they will hearken to it, becauſe it is their true Intereſt. I have done my beſt endeavours to poſſeſs them and others of the great Fertility and Plenty in thoſe Parts, which I need not repeat to you, who muſt needs be well ac,

quainted with the State of that Place. That it may Flouriſh and mightily tend to your Advantage, as alſo to the Beneſit of *England*, the hearty deſire of your Friend,

Gabriel Thomas.

THE PREFACE TO THE READER.

Courteous Reader,

MY *Chief Design in writing this short Account of* West-New-Jersey, *is to inform all (but especially the Poor) what Ample and Happy Livelihoods People may gain*

in thoſe Parts, whereby they may ſubſiſt very well without either Begging or Stealing, for if they Steal, they are Whipt, and oblig'd to pay Four Fold; and if they are not of Ability to do that, they muſt abide in Servitude till they have made Satisfaction to the injur'd Perſon: And if they ſhould be Lazy and turn to Beg, they will get nothing by that Baſe and Scandalous Imployment; But if they be ſo

Poor

Poor that they have not of their own to ſupply their Wants and Neceſſities, nor are able to Work, they will have no need to Beg, for People out of their own free Compaſſion and pure Charity will relieve them in their Neceſſities. Now if this were all, (though it is not) it would be a ſufficient Encouragement to the Idle, the Sloathful, and the Vagabonds of England, Scotland, *and* Ireland *to haſten thither,*

thither, where beſides this, they have a fair proſpect of getting conſide rable Eſtates, at leaſt of living very Plentifully and Happily, which Medium *of Life is far better than lingering out their Days ſo miſerably Poor and half Starved; or Whipping, Burning, and Hanging for Villanies, they will have little Temptation, nay or Inclination to perpetrate here. The* French Refugees *or* Proteſtant

People,

The Preface.

People, wou'd ſoon find it their Intereſt to remove thither, where they wou'd live far better than in Germany, Holland, Ireland *or* England. *Written by one who earneſtly wiſheth thy Welfare and Proſperity in the ways of the Lord, and then thou canſt not do amiſs in this World.*

Gab. Thomas

THE

THE HISTORY OF *West-New-Jersey.*

West-New-Jersey lies between the Latitude of Forty, and Forty two Degrees; having the *Main Sea* on the South, *East-Jersey* on the

the North, *Hudſon's Bay* on the Eaſt, and *Penſilvania* on the Weſt.

The firſt Inhabitants of this Countrey were the *Indians*, being ſuppoſed to be part of the Ten diſperſed Tribes of *Iſrael*; for indeed they are very like the *Jews* in their Perſons, and ſomething in their Practices and Worſhip, for they (as the *Penſilvanian Indians*) obſerve the *New Moons* with great Devotion, and Reverence: And their firſt Fruits they offer, with their Corn and Hunting-Game they get in the whole Year, to a Falſe Deity or Sham-God, whom they muſt pleaſe, elſe (as they fancy) many Misfortunes will befal them, and great Injuries will be done them. When they bury their Dead, they put into the Ground with them

them ſome Houſe-Utenſils, and ſome Money, (as Tokens of their Love and Affection) with other Things, expecting they ſhall have Occaſion for them again in the other World. And if a Perſon of Note dies very far from the Place of his own Reſidence they will carry his Bones home ſome conſiderable time after, to be buried there. They are alſo very curious, nay, even nice in preſerving and repairing the Graves of their Dead. They do not love to be asked twice their Judgment about one Thing. They are a People who generally delight much in Mirth, and are very ſtudious in obſerving the Vertues of *Roots* and *Herbs*, by which they cure themſelves of many Diſtempers in their Bodies, both internal or exernal. They will not ſuffer their *Beards* to grow; for they will

will pluck the Hair off with their own Fingers as ſoon as they can get hold of it, holding it great Deformity to have a Beard. They are very loving to one another; for if three or four of them come into a Chriſtian's Houſe, and the Maſter of it happen to give one of them Victuals, and none to the reſt, he will divide it into equal Shares among them: And they are alſo very kind and civil to any of the Chriſtians; for I my ſelf have had Victuals cut by them in their Cabbins, before they took any for themſelves. Their chief Imployment is in Hunting, Fiſhing, and Fowling, and making *Canows*, or *Indian* Boats and Bowls, in all which Arts they are very dexterous and ingenious: Their Womens Buſineſs chiefly conſiſts in planting of *Indian Corn*, and pounding

ing it to Meal, in Mortars, with Peſtils, (as we beat our Spice) and make Bread, and dreſs their Victuals, which they perform very neatly and cleanlily. They alſo make *Indian Mats*, *Ropes*, *Hats*, and *Baskets*, (ſome of curious Workmanſhip) of their *Hemp*, which there grows wild, and Natural, in the Woods, in great Plenty. In ſhort, the Women are very ingenious in their ſeveral Imployments as well as the Men. Their young Maids are naturally very modeſt and ſhamefac'd: And their young Women when newly married, are very nice and ſhy, and will not ſuffer the Men to talk of any immodeſt or laſcivious Matters. Their Houſes are, for the moſt part, cover'd with *Cheſnutt Bark*, but very cloſe, and warm, inſomuch that no Rain can

go through. Their Age in Computation may be compared with the Chriſtians. Their *wearing Habit* is commonly *Deer-Skins*, or *Duffles*. They don't allow of mentioning the Name of a Friend after his Death; for at his Deceaſe, they make their Face black all over with black Lead; and when their Affairs go well with them, they paint their Faces with red Lead, it being a Token of their Joy, as the other is of their Grief. They are great Obſervers of the *Weather* by the *Moon*. They take great Delight in Cloaths of various Colours. And are ſo punctual that if any go from their firſt Offer or Bargain with them, it will be very difficult for that Party to get any Dealings with them any more, or to have any farther Converſe with them;

them ; And moreover it is worthy of Remark, that when a Company of them are got together, they never interrupt or contradict one another, 'till two of them have made an end of their Diſcourſe; for if never ſo many be in Company only two muſt diſcourſe at a time, and the reſt muſt keep Silence. The *Engliſh* and they live very peaceably, by reaſon the *Engliſh* ſatisfies them for their Land.

As to the manner of their Language, it is high and lofty, with a Short Sentence. Their way of counting is by Tens, as to ſay Two Tens, Three Tens, Four Tens, Five Tens, *&c.*

I ſhall now proceed to ſhow ſomething of the manner and way of Diſcourſe that happens

between them and the Neighbouring Chriſtians that uſe to deal and traffick with them, or when they meet one another in the Woods accidentally, one a looking for his Cattel, and the other a Hunting the Wild Deer, or other Game, by way of Queſtions and Anſwers. I ſhall put the *Indian* Tongue on one ſide of the Leaf, and the *Engliſh* juſt oppoſite. Their Diſcourſe is as followeth.

The Indian Tongue.	*The Engliſh of it.*
Queſt. *Hitah takoman?*	*Queſt.* Friend, from whence com'ſt?
Anſw. *Andogowa nee weekin.*	*Anſw.* Yonder.
Queſt. *Tony andogowa kee weekin?*	*Queſt.* Where yonder?
	Anſw.

Anſw. *Arwaymouſe.*

Queſt. *Keco kee hatah kee weekin?*

Anſw. *Nee hatah huska wees youſe og huska chetena chaſe og huska orit chekenip.*

Queſt. *Chingo kee beto nee chaſe og youſe etka chekenip.*

Anſw. *Halopa etka niſha kiſhquicka.*

Oueſt. *Keco kee hata kee weekin?*

Anſw. My Houſe.

Queſt. Where is thy Houſe?

Anſw. Arwaymouſe, which is the Name of an *Indian* Town.

Queſt. What haſt got in thy Houſe?

Anſw. I have very fat Veniſon, and good ſtrong Skins, with very good Turkeys.

Queſt. When wilt thou bring me Skins and Veniſon, with Turkeys?

Anſw. To morrow, or two days hence.

Anſw. *Nee hata orit poonk og huska horit haloons etka neskec og marchkec ochqueon.*

(O huskia orit.)

Queſt. What haſt thou got in thy Houſe?

Anſw. I have good Powder, and very good Shot, with red and blue Machcots.

(Very well.)

Queſt. *Kee namen neskec kabay og marchkec moos etka opeg megis?*

Anſw. *Mata namen megis nee namen neskec kabay undogwa tekany.*

Queſt. *Kee namen marchkec moos undogwa tekeny?*

Queſt. Did'ſt thou ſee black Horſes and red Cows, with white Sheep?

Anſw. I ſaw no Sheep: I did ſee black Horſes yonder in the Woods?

Queſt. Did'ſt ſee red Cows yonder in the Woods?

Anſw.

Answ. *Mogy.*

Answ. Yes.

Quest. *Kee squa og enychan hatah?*

Quest. Hast thou a Wife and Children?

Answ. *Mogy.*

Answ. Yes.

Quest. *Kacha hatah?*

Quest. How many hast?

Answ. *Neo.*

Answ. Four.

Quest. *Benoingtid etka squatid?*

Quest. Boys or Girls?

Answ. *Nisha benointid og nisha squatid.*

Answ. Two Boys and two Girls.

Quest. *Tongtid enychan hatah?*

Quest. Hast got a young Child?

Answ. *Mogy.*

Answ. Yes.

Quest. *Etka arooshe?*

Quest. How old?

Answ. *Neo kishow.*

Answ. Four months.

Queſt. *Etka aroofiſe kee?*	*Queſt.* How old art thou?
Anſw. *Pelenacheenckan katingan aroofis.*	*Anſw.* Fifty years old.

In the next Place I ſhall give an account of their way in counting or numbering: which is as followeth.

The *Indian* Counting.	*The Engliſh to it.*
Kooty niſha nacha neo pelenach Kootaſh niſhaſh choeſh peskonk telen.	One, Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, Seven, Eight, Nine, Ten.
Niſhinchkan nachinchkan neochinchkan pelenchinchkan.	Twenty, Thirty, Forty, Fifty, *&c.*

The

The Names of some of the *Indians.*

Anachkooting, Bussabenating, Okonycan, Potasko, Quindamen, Lames, Alpoongan, Kohonk, Hiton, Teneny.

The *Dutch* and *Swedes* inform us that they are greatly decreased in number to what they were when they came first into this Country: And the *Indians* themselves say, that two of them die to every one Christian that comes in here. Reader, I shall not insist any farther upon this Subject, because what is deficient or short here, is inserted already in the preceding History of *Pensilvania*; for the Natives both of that, as well as of this Country, speak the same Language, and live after the same manner; for

for my chief aim, in the next place, is to acquaint thee how, and after what manner the Christians live there And I hope I have pleased thee so far, as it may prove a means to encourage me to give a larger Description hereafter.

The next who came there were the *Dutch*; which was between Forty and Fifty Years agoe, though they made but very little Improvement, only built Two or Three Houses, upon an Island (called since by the *English*) *Stacies-Island*; and it remained so, till about the Year 1675. in which King *Charles* the Second (or the Duke of *York* (his Brother) gave the Countrey to *Edward Billing*, in whose time, one *Major Fenwick* went thither, with some others, and built a pretty *Town*, and call'd it *Salam*;

Salam; and in a few Years after a Ship from *London*, and another from *Hull*, ſail'd thither with more People, who went higher up into the Countrey, and built there a Town, and called it *Burlington*, which is now the chiefeſt Town in that Countrey, though *Salam* is the ancienteſt; and a fine *Market-Town* it is, having ſeveral *Fairs* kept yearly in it; likewiſe well furniſhed with good ſtore of moſt Neceſſaries for humane Support, as *Bread*, *Beer*, *Beef*, and *Pork*; as alſo *Butter* and *Cheeſe*, of which they freight ſeveral Veſſels, and ſend them to *Barbadoes*, and other Iſlands.

There are very many fine *ſtately Brick-Houſes* built, and a *commodious Dock* for *Veſſels* to come in at, and they claim equal Privi-

Privilege with *Burlington* for the ſake of Antiquity; tho' that is the principal Place, by reaſon that the late Governor *Cox*, who bought that Countrey of *Edward Billing*, encouraged and promoted that Town chiefly, in ſettling his *Agents* and *Deputy-Governors* there, (the ſame Favours are continued by the *New-Weſt-Jerſey* Society, who now manage Matters there) which brings their Aſſemblies and chief Courts to be kept there; and, by that means it is become a very famous Town, having a great many ſtately *Brick-Houſes* in it, (as I ſaid before) with a delicate great *Market-Houſe*, where they keep their Market: It hath a noble and *ſpacious Hall* over-head, where their *Seſſions* is kept, having the Priſon adjoining to it.

Like-

Likewise in the said Town there are very many fine *Wharfs* and large *Timber-Yards*, *Malt-Houses*, *Brew-Houses*, *Bake-Houses*; and most sorts of Trades-Men, (whose Wages are upon the same Foot with the *Pensilvanians)* viz. *Cloath-Workers*, who make very good *Serges*, *Druggets*, *Crapes*, *Camblets*, (part *Silk or Worsted*, and part *Camels* Hair) and good *Plushes*, with several other *Woollen Cloathes*, besides *Linnen*.

There are many Fair and Great Brick Houses on the outside of the Town which the Gentry have built there for their Countrey Houses, besides the Great and Stately Palace of *John Tateham* Esq; which is pleasantly Situated on the North side of the *Town*, having a very fine and delightful *Garden* and *Orchard*

chard adjoyning to it, wherein is variety of *Fruits*, *Herbs*, and *Flowers*; as *Roſes*, *Tulips*, *July-Flowers*, *Sun-Flowers* (that open and ſhut as the *Sun* Riſes and Sets, thence taking their Name) *Carnations*, and many more; beſides abundance of Medicinal *Roots Herbs*, *Plants*, and *Flowers*, found wild in the Fields.

There are kept alſo in this Famous Town ſeveral Fairs every Year; and as for Proviſions, *viz.* Bread, Beer, Beef, Pork, Cheeſe, Butter, and moſt ſorts of Fruit here is great Plenty and very Cheap; all thoſe Commodities are to be bought every Market-Day.

A Ship of Four Hundred Tuns may Sail up to this *Town* in the River *Delaware*; for I my ſelf have been on Board a Ship

Ship of that Burthen there: And ſeveral fine Ships and Veſſels (beſides Governour *Cox*'s own great Ship) have been built there.

There are alſo two handſom Bridges to come in and out of the Town, called *London* and *York-Bridges*. The *Town* ſtands in an *Iſland*, the Tide flowing quite round about it. There are *Water-Men* who conſtantly Ply their Wherry Boats from that Town to the City of *Philadelphia* in *Penſilvania*, and to other places. Beſides there is *Glocester-Town*, which is a very Fine and Pleaſant Place, being well ſtor'd with Summer Fruits, as *Cherries*, *Mulberries*, and *Strawberries*, whither Young People come from *Philadelphia* in the Wherries to eat *Straberries* and *Cream*, within ſight of which City it is ſweetly Situated, being

being but about three Miles diſtance from thence.

There are ſeveral *Meetings* of *Worſhip* in this Country, *viz.* the *Presbyterians*, *Quakers*, and *Anabaptiſts*: Their Privilege as to Matter of *Law*, is the ſame both for *Plaintiff* and *Defendant*, as in *England*.

The Air is very Clear, Sweet and Wholeſom; in the depth of Winter it is ſomething colder, and as much hotter in the heighth of Summer than in *England*. Commonly (with them) the Days diffeſ two Hours in length from ours here. The longeſt Day in Summer is ſhorter by two Hours than the longeſt Day in *England*, and the ſhorteſt Day longer by two Hours than with us here.

As

As for Corn, they have *Wheat*, *Rye*, *Peaſe*, *Oates*, *Barley*, *Rice*, &c. in vaſt quantities: Alſo *Indian-Corn*, *Peaſe* and *Beans*, likewiſe *Engliſh Hemp* and *Flax*, which proſpers there exceedingly. Eating Roots, *Pumpkins*, *Caſhews*, *Water-Melons*, *Muskmellons*, *Cucumbers*, *Squaſhes*, *Carrots*, *Artichokes*, *Potatoes*, *Turnips*, *Garlick*, *Onions*, and *Leeks* grow there in greater Plenty than in *England*. And for *Herbs*, they have *Cabbages*, *Coleworts*, *Savoys*, *Lettice*, *Purſlane*, and other Sallads in abundance; beſide *Wild Herbs* which are there very commom, as *Penny-Royal*, *Mint*, *Muſtard*, *Sage*, *Rue*, *Tanſey*, &c. and likewiſe there are choice Phiſical Roots, as *Saſſafras*, *Sarſaparilla*, *Black-Snake-Root*, *Rattle-Snake Root*, and *Poake-Root*, with divers others, which there is great ſtore of.

Of Fiſh, they have *Whales*, *Sturgeon*, *Cod*, *Scale-Fiſh*, *Cole* and *Hake-Fiſh*, large *Mackeril*, *Flat-fiſh*, *Rock*, *Shadds*, *Cattes*, *Eels*, *Perch*, and many other ſorts in prodigious Shoals: And Wild-Water-Fowl, as *Geeſe*, *Ducks*, *Swans*, *Divers*, &c. are very numerous, even beyond all expectation. As to Land-Fowl, *Turkeys*, *Geeſe*, *Pheaſants*, *Partridges*, *Pigeons*, *Woodcocks*, *Blackbirds*, &c. they are there in extraordinary great abundance, and very large. There is alſo that uncommon and valuable Bird (being near the bigneſs of a Cuckoo) called the *Mocking-bird* (known, but not very well in *England*, being ſo very Nice and Tender, that they uſually die by the way) with ſeveral other Charming and Curious Birds, too tedious here to ſpecifie.

As to the Wild Vermin, There are *Otters*, *Beavers*, *Foxes*, *Muſk-Rats Minx's*, *Wild-Cats*, *Rackoons*, *Pollcats*, and alſo that cunning Creature the *Poſſom*, particularly mention'd and diſtinguiſh'd in the annex'd *Account* of *Penſilvania* for its remarkable Qualities, whither I refer the Reader, not in the leaſt being fond of *Tautology*. This Creature is about the bigneſs of an *Engliſh* Cat, being of a light gray colour. Likewiſe there were ſome *Wolves* and *Bears*, but now they are very rare to be ſeen, by reaſon the *Indians* deſtroy them (as before). Alſo that ſtrange Creature the *Flying Squirril*, mention'd in the foregoing Book. There are great numbers of *Wild Deer*, and *Red Deer* alſo; and theſe wild Creatures are free and common for

any to kill and take. And for Wild *Fruits*, there are *Chesnuts*. *Filberts*, *Hickery-Nuts*, *Grapes*, *Mulberries*, *Strawberries*, *Rasberries*, *Huckleberries*, and *Craneberries*, with several sorts of *Plumbs*, and all those Fruits in great plenty being free for any Body to gather.

Now I am a coming to the Planted Fruit-Trees, as *Apples*, *Pears*, *Apricocks*, *Quinces*, *Plumbs*, *Cherries*, *Gooseberries*, *Currants*, and *Peaches*, from which last they distil a liquor as in *Pensilvania*, much like *Rumm* or *Brandy*, in the taste; and all those Trees will come to bear in a little more than half the time, they do in *England*, the Soil is so rich; they have great plenty of the aforementioned Fruits, which are exceeding delicious. These, as also many other Fruits that come not to any pitch of Perfection in *England*, are the Natural Product of this Country, which lies warmer, being more

more befriended by the Sun's hot and glorious Beams, which without doubt is the chief Cause and true Reason, why the Fruit there so far excells the *English*. They have likewise great Stocks of *Horses* and *Hogs*, raised in the Woods; of the latter of which I have seen some of a Prodigious Weight that only fed there, their Horses are very hardy, strong, and of good Spirit for Labour or Travelling; they commonly go unshod (which in many Years saves much Money). Their Plow-shears require but small Reparation, wearing out but little. They *Harrow* their Ground with a *Wooden-tyned Harrow*, and twice over does the business.

Of *Bees* also they are well provided, & abound in *Sheep* naturally

very ſound, and that ſtand well, the Rot, Scab, Maggots, *&c.* rarely invading them; they uſually bring forth two Lambs at once, and their Wooll is very fine, white, and thick; they have great Stocks of Cattle, as *Cows*, *Oxen*, &c. Their *Oxen* commonly weigh well.

Tame Fowl there are (almoſt) incredible in numbers, *viz. Geeſe*, *Turkeys*, *Hens*, &c.

In this Country alſo is great Plenty of working *Timber*, as *Oaks*, *Aſh*, *Cheſnuts*, *Pine*, *Cedar*, *Walnut*, *Poplar*, *Firr*, and *Maſts for Ships*, with *Pitch* and *Roſin*, of great Uſe and much Benefit to the Countrey. Here are ſeveral good *Navigable Rivers*, beſides that famous River *Delaware* (which I have mentioned elſewhere, and where the *Tobacco* is excellent) being deep

deep enough for Vessels to come in: First, *Prince Morise's River*, where the *Sweeds* used to kill the *Geese* in great numbers, for their Feathers (only) leaving their Carcasses behind them; *Cohansey* River, by which they send great store of *Cedar* to *Philadelphia*-City; *Allaway-River*; *Salam-River*, which runs by. *Salem-Town* (of greatest Antiquity;) *Naman-River*, *Rackcoon-River*, which had its Name from the great numbers of those Creatures that always abound thereabouts; *Old Man's River*; *Manto-River*; *Woodberry-River*; *Great Eggharbor River* (up which a Ship of two or three hundred Tuns may sail) which runs by the back part of the Country into the Main Sea; I call it back, because the first Improvement made by the Christians, was *Delawar River-side:*

This Place is noted for good ſtore of *Corn*, *Horſes*, *Cows*, *Sheep*, *Hogs*, &c. the Lands thereabouts being much improv'd, and built upon: *Little Egg-Harbor-Creek*, which take their Names from the great abundance of Eggs, which the *Swans*, *Geeſe*, *Ducks*, and other *wild Fowls* off thoſe Rivers lay thereabouts: *Timber-River*, alias *Glocester*-River, which hath its Name (alſo) from the great quantity of curious *Timber*, which they ſend in great Floats to *Philadelphia*, a City in *Penſilvania*, as *Oaks*, *Pines*, *Cheſnut*, *Aſh*, and *Cedars*. This River runs down by *Glocester-Town*, which is the *Shire-Town*; And *Newton-River*, that runs by *Newton*; *Cooper-River*; *Penſokin-River*; *Northampton-River*, with ſeveral others, at a convenient diſtance upon the Sea, the Shores where-

whereof are generally deep and bold) of leſs Note, as *VViſſahiſkonk-River*, that runs down into the great *River Delaware*, by *Burlington*. The Countrey inhabited by the *Chriſtians* is divided into four Parts or *Counties*, tho' the Tenth part of it is not yet peopled; 'Tis far cheaper living there for Eatables than here in *England*; and either Men or Women that have a Trade, or are Labourers, can, if induſtrious, get near three times the Wages they commonly earn in *England*.

Courteous Reader, As yet I have given thee no Account of *Eaſt-Jerſey*, becauſe I never was there, ſo in reality cannot properly or pertinently ſpeak to that Matter. I will not pretend to impoſe any thing on the World, but have all along,

along, and ſhall ſtill declare nothing but Verity; therefore one Word of that by and by. I might have given thee a much larger Account of this Countrey, and have ſtretch'd this (now) Pocket Volume to an extraordinary Bulk and Size; and yet without ſtraining or deviating in the leaſt from the Principles of my Profeſſion, which are Truth it ſelf. I have no Plot in my Pate, or deep Deſign, no, not the leaſt expectation of gaining any thing by them that go thither, or loſing by thoſe who ſtay here. My End chiefly in Writing, nay, indeed my great Aim, is to inform the People of *Britain* and *Ireland* in general, but particularly the Poor, who are begging, or near it, or ſtarving, or hard by it (as I before took notice in my Preface) to encourage them (for their

their own Good, and for the Honour and Beneſit of their Native Countrey, to whom they are now a Scandal and Diſgrace; and whoſe *Milk* and *Honey* theſe *Drones* eat up, and are beſides a heavy Burden to the Commonwealth, in the Taxes paid by every Pariſh in *England*, &c. to ſupport them.

Law-Cauſes are here (as in *Penſilvania*) ſpeedily determined, in the ſecond Court at leaſt, unleſs in ſome difficult Buſineſs. One Juſtice of the Peace hath Power to try a Cauſe, and give Judgment therein, if the Original Debt be under forty Shillings. And for Thieves and Robbers (as I hinted before in the Preface) they muſt reſtore fourfold; which, if they are not able to do, they muſt work hard till the injured Perſon is ſatisfied.

I ſhall

I ſhall conclude with a Word or two on *New-Eaſt-Jerſey*. This Countrey is exceeding fruitful in *Cattel*, of which I have ſeen great numbers brought from thence, *viz. Oxen*, *Cows*, *Sheep*, *Hogs*, and *Horſes*, to *Philadelphia*, the Capital of *Penſilvania*. The chiefeſt Manufactory (beſides *Engliſh* and *Indian* Grain) fit for Traffick that this Countrey affords.

Now I ſhall give thee an Account of the *Engliſh* Manufactory, that each County in *Weſt-New-Jerſey* affords. In the firſt Place I ſhall begin with *Burlington-County*, as for *Peltage*, or *Beavers Skins*, *Otter-Skins*, *Minks Skins*, *Musk-rats Skins*, *Rackcoon*, *Wild Cats*, *Martin*, and *Deer-Skins*, &c. The Trade in *Gloceſter-County* conſiſts chiefly in *Pitch*, *Tar*, and *Roſin*; the latter of which

which is made by *Robert Styles*, an excellent Artist in that sort of Work, for he delivers it as clear as any *Gum-Arabick*. The Commerce carried on in *Salem-County*, is chiefly *Rice*, of which they have wonderful Produce every Year; as also of *Cranberries* which grow there in great plenty, and which in Pickle might be brought to *Europe*. The Commodities of *Capmay-County*, are *Oyl* and *Whale-Bone*, of which they make prodigious, nay vast quantities every Year, having mightily advanc'd that great Fishery, taking great numbers of Whales yearly. This Country for the general part of it, is extraordinary good, and proper for the raising of all sorts of Cattel, very plentiful here, as Cows, Horses, Sheep, and Hogs, *&c.* likewise it is well Stor'd with several sorts of Fruits which make very

very good and pleaſant Liquors, ſuch as their Neighbouring Country before mention'd affords. Now Reader, having no more to add of any moment or importance, I ſalute thee in Chriſt; and whether thou ſtayeſt in *England*, *Scotland*, *Ireland*, or *Wales*, or goeſt to *Penſilvania*, *Weſt* or *Eaſt-Jerſey*, I wiſh thee all Health and Happineſs in this, and Everlaſting Comfort (in God) in the World to come. Fare thee well.

FINIS.

